Trends

Environmental Scan 2000

Canada

Royal Canadian Mounted Police / Gendarmerie royale du Canada

Foreword

101-07331/

This document marks the completion of the year 2000 environmental scanning process for the RCMP - a continuous process facilitated by the Strategic Direction sector, but heavily dependent on input from planners and thinkers in the business lines and regions.

As one part of the Agency's ongoing intelligence gathering/ sensing activities, this scan is intended to provide a high level overview of important and evolving factors influencing our strategic and operational environments. Our goal with its distribution is to stimulate discussion and help ensure the organization is well positioned to deal effectively with challenges, to foresee and minimize threats, and to take strategic advantage of opportunities.

> ***Many organizations... are remarkably out of touch with the wider world. These organizations tend to be the sitting ducks who take the worst punishment when the shockwave hits.***
>
> ~ Karl Albrecht
> Corporate Radar

This environmental scan can be viewed as a catalyst - bringing together the information needed to collectively establish or refine strategic direction and planning. The scan is a living document - presenting "wider world" trends at a given point in time, not the RCMP response to these trends. It will be up-dated on an ongoing basis - with input from many sources including the management team at the Strategic planning POWPM in Regina (September 10 - 12), and from teams across the organization. RCMP managers at all levels are, therefore, encouraged to review the scan with their teams to ensure a continuing dialogue on the implications of significant trends and events.

The scan is structured to highlight "Global picture" and the "Canada picture" in seven broad areas:

- demographics
- society
- economy
- politics and governance
- environment
- science and technology
- crime and policing

> ***It isn't good enough to be moving in the right direction. If you are not moving fast enough, you can still get run over.***
>
> ~ Will Rogers

Foreword ...

The "*demographics*" section is the only section that at this point in time includes an *"RCMP picture"*. The scan includes four appendices with greater detail on key elements. It has also been formatted in a "word-bite" style for readability and quick access to facts. Each of the seven key sections has a cover page summarizing highlights, followed by the more detailed information. We have also shaded areas of strategic concern within each section.

In reviewing this document, two over-riding themes will become evident to you - **change and globalization**. These themes dominate recent history and predictions about the future and we have used them to form the backbone of the material presented:

- the **pace of change** is accelerating dramatically and with each advancement sparking multiple chain reactions, humankind's capacity to adapt is potentially being outstripped.
- **globalization** is a process that describes the ever-tighter linking of the destinies of the world's inhabitants. It is defined by many in purely economic terms, however, as you will see, it also has political, environmental and social aspects. Although not a new process, globalization is now occurring with unprecedented speed and magnitude. All signs point to intensification rather than abatement of the globalization process.

As indicated in the first paragraph, the environmental scanning or "sensing" process in the Agency - although facilitated by Strategic Direction - is vastly more enriching if everyone has an opportunity to participate. Your thoughts about, or reactions to, what you read in the following sections would be welcome input to the process - especially insights you might have on the future of crime and policing. Please feel free to contact and follow-up with the research group in the Strategic Planning and Policy Branch.

Respectfully submitted

Eva Kmiecic
Deputy Commissioner, Strategic Direction

> ***What lies behind us and what lies before us are tiny matters compared to what lies within us.***
>
> ~ Oliver Wendall Homes

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I - Demographics

Summary

Global population and demographic trends are one of the most profound areas of consideration for all countries, unleashing forces that affect every corner of the globe.

In this section:

- **intense growth in countries least able to support current populations**
- **ravages of disease in the developing world**
- **low and negative growth in countries with greying populations**
- **youth 'bulges' in developing world and among aboriginal populations**
- **millions of people on the move worldwide**
- **opportunities for organized crime - challenges for law enforcement**
- **changing face of Canada's population**
- **demographic changes and challenges within the RCMP**

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Global Picture

Global population increases 1.3% annually - will reach 7.2 billion by 2015 despite declining fertility rates

- most increases in poor, developing countries - largest increases in sub-Saharan Africa/Middle East/India creating 'youth bulge'

Mexico's population...is expected to reach 100 million this year [2000]. In 1995, 67 million people lived in cities and 46.5 percent were 19 years old or younger.

~ Julian Castro Rea

The North American Challenge: A Mexican Perspective, in ISUMA Canadian Journal of Policy Research, Vol. 1, No. 1, Spring 2000

Developed countries experiencing low population growth

Indigenous populations in Canada, Australia and New Zealand experiencing youth bulges similar to developing world

- ***they are more isolated, less educated, poorer and less healthy, less equipped for new knowledge society and economy and potentially more likely to engage in socially destabilizing activity***

HIV/AIDS and other diseases will stabilize or reduce populations in parts of Africa and destabilize societies

- working-age populations being wiped out - overwhelming health services, decimating professional groups faster than they can be replaced, orphaning countless children.
- in 2000, for the first time in history, UN Security Council discussed health issue - HIV/AIDS - as a security threat - US later officially declared HIV/AIDS a threat to its national security

- ***population increases in developing world will tax education public infrastructure and job markets***
- ***physical environments will be less and less able to support stable, let alone increasing, populations***
- ***implications include increased migration, potential spread of infectious diseases and rise of conflict within/between nations***

Disease is an indicator of instability and it is also a precursor to future instability.

~ Eugene Linden
The Future is Plain Sight

Global Picture ...

Urbanization creating mega-cities

- percentage of populations in wealthier nations living in cities increased by 37% between 1950-1995, 3x this in poorest nations
- during same period, number of 'million plus' cities rose in developed world (49 to 112) and in developing world (34 to 213)

Ageing is most significant demographic challenge for developed nations

- ***requires re-examination of programs, policies and attitudes related to work, retirement, pensions, etc.***
- ***new emphasis on personal security***
- ***increasing concerns about elder abuse and victimization***
- ***post-war baby boom occurred earlier in Japan and Europe - potential learning opportunities for Canada***

Violent conflict displaced more than 30 million people globally - mostly women and children - in 1999

- unabated in future: tribalization continues to be major force

Complex (those involving more than one factor such as drought, civil war, etc.) **emergencies** increased by 400% since early 1980s

- potential to destabilize entire regions and cause migrant and refugee crises that last years, sometimes decades - Central Africa, Afghanistan/Pakistan, Bangladesh/Burma

Desperation breeds ingenuity and willingness to take risks - humans smuggled in containers or dangerously overloaded ships

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Royal Canadian Mounted Police / Gendarmerie royale du Canada

Global Picture ...

Well organized, criminal smuggling networks - cause significant shifts in migration patterns because entire communities avail themselves of opportunity

- 4 million illegal migrants smuggled annually - profits between 5 to 7 billion USD (Centre for International Crime Prevention)
- transportation arranged and paid for by crime organization - debts paid off through indentured servitude, further smuggling or prostitution

Canada's Picture

Canada's immigration target levels for 2000 set at 200,000 to 225,000 - likely to remain at or around these numbers for coming years

- future source countries expected to include Africa, Asia, Central/South America and Polynesia/Micronesia

Immigration has outpaced natural birth rate since 1996 - Canada has highest percentage of foreign-born nationals among large industrialized countries.

- immigrants tend to be young and better educated than Canadian average
- 75% of immigrants in 1998 came from non-European countries
- proportion of visible minorities is expected to rise to 20% of national population by 2016
- visible minorities majority in Toronto - 50% of students speak language other than English - expected to increase to 65% by 2005

- ***increased ethnic mix and importation of homeland issues may result in conflict (war in Kosovo created conflicts in Toronto schools between Serbian and Albanian students)***
- ***alleged and accused war criminals may obtain permanent resident status***

Diversity is most visible in Canadian cities - over 75% of immigrants settle in major urban centres

- number of ethnically homogenous communities increasing and likely to grow as proportion of immigrants rises
- integration into Canadian society impeded by communications technology and ability to maintain strong ties to country of origin

Refugee claimants in Canada rose by 20% to 30,390 in 1999 - highest since 1992

- counterfeit documents prevalent among economic migrants seeking refugee status

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Canada's Picture

- unsuccessful claimants often go underground - of 599 Chinese who arrived in summer 1999, 16 claims successful, 168 released from custody, 128 warrants issued for missing migrants
- Citizenship and Immigration Canada taking steps to stem flow - Minister Caplan visited Fujian province in spring and new legislation imposes severe penalties on those convicted of human smuggling

Canadian families are changing - more dual income earners and more single-parent families

- percentage of lone-parent families has steadily increased from 12.9% in 1990 to 15.1% in 1998

- ***children in one-parent households are twice as likely to exhibit "conduct disorder"***
- ***potentially leads to social problems requiring police involvement***

Canada's Aboriginal population is young and is expected to increase by 135,900 by 2010 - increases most pronounced in Prairie provinces - 44% of forecast population increase expected to occur on reserves

- increasingly urban, suffers from high unemployment (25%), and has higher crime rates, suicide rates (6-8 times the Canadian average), illiteracy, and incarceration rates than the Canadian average

Both ends of education spectrum in Canadian population

- highest proportion of post secondary graduates in world – proportion of university degrees/college diplomas expected to increase from current 13% to 21% by 2016

In 1996,

- *27% percent of New Zealand's Maori population.*
- *40% of Australia's indigenous population, and*
- *35% of the Canada's aboriginal population*

were under age 15.

Statistics Departments of
New Zealand, Australia, and Canada

- high proportion of less educated individuals with poor literacy skills - 27% drop out of high-school - OECD average is 15%

- ***well-educated populace will likely be more politically and socially active, want more say in how it is governed and policed, be early adopters of technological innovation***

Canadians are ageing - estimated 3.8 million aged 65 and over in 1999

- by 2005, 13% of population will be over 65
- demographic differences developing between young and old - more young are urban, educated and of visible minority origin

- ***tensions between young and old may escalate with younger Canadians resenting prosperity/security of older generations and older Canadians becoming fearful of ethnically diverse young population***

Expanding population of 20 year olds - front end of the "echo generation"

- echo generation will move into crime prone years (13-14) in coming years

- ***crime levels may increase, reversing current downward trend in violent crime***

[See Appendix A for Projected Population Growth in Canada by Province - Cumulative Change, 1996-2006]

Royal Canadian Gendarmerie royale Mounted Police du Canada

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RCMP Picture

Workforce is ageing

- 700 members are expected to leave RCMP in 2000/01 through attrition - expected to reach 800 in 2001/02 and 850 in 2002/03
- attrition will "peak" about 2004/2005 and 2005/2006 and will then slowly start to ease off, but will still remain in the 700+ range
- April 1 to July 31, RM attrition was only 243 - be due to large RM pay raise - becomes "pent-up demand" and will just increase attrition subsequently.
- at the start of the F/Y (00-04-01) we were running 877 vacancies
- recruiting plans for the next 3 years are to run Depot at "full tilt" - an intake of 1200 per year
- continuous increases to contract policing as well as in various elements of federal work and in peacekeeping are expected
- RCMP has 550 constables with 25 plus years of service and 1650 with more than 20 years of service
- exodus of baby boomers common among police forces

- ***fierce competition for recruits - recruitment goals may be difficult to meet***

Diversity of workforce - RCMP recruits from targeted groups to ensure representativeness of population it serves

- 16.2% of 660 recruits were from visible minority groups in 1999
- Public Service recently announced target of 20% for recruitment of visible minorities
- RCMP has increased general recruiting target
- 11% of new RCMP recruits in 2000 are visible minorities (self-reported)

- ***competition for visible minority recruits will be intense***
- ***possible pressure to match Public Service commitment***
- ***other diversity issues such as geography, skills, education, experience, knowledge***

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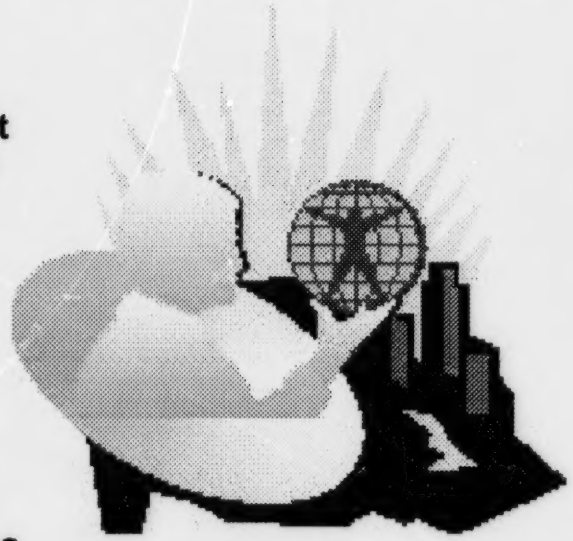
II - Society

Summary

Globalization has not resulted in equal benefit for all. Although progress has been made in the developing world, it has not been as fast or as far as in the developed world. The gap is also widening between the rich and poor within nations. These gaps are heightened by trends in the economy, science and technology, and population and demographics.



In this section:

- **vast improvements in living conditions worldwide**
- **gaps between countries creating increased tension**
- **human security at risk - increasing migration pressures**
- **income gaps in developed world more pronounced**
- **intensification of poverty worldwide - including Canada**
- **income gap less pronounced in Canada due to transfers**
- **growing numbers of children at risk**
- **global erosion of trust in public institutions**
- **generational differences in values**
- **emergence of a protest culture**
- **"networks" - the organizational model of choice in licit and illicit business**

Global Picture

Benefits of globalization but, unequally distributed

- vast improvements to quality of life in developing world - do not begin to match those of developed world
- global GNP grew from $1.3 to $29 trillion USD between 1960-1997
- more people have access to shelter, clean water, health care, food, and education than ever before
- global adult literacy climbed to 70%, a 25% increase in the last 30 years
- life expectancy increased dramatically in many countries and infant mortality dropped
- *but ...*
- UN Development Program describes living conditions of 2/3 of world's population as "deplorable" - in 1996 over 2.4 billion people were living on less than 2 USD a day
- more than 1/3 of world's population remains unconnected to industrial world by either electricity or oil.
- benefits accruing to ever smaller percentage of world's population

> ***The world entered the 21st century with the largest divergence ever recorded between the rich and the poor.***
>
> ~World Economic Outlook
> International Monetary Fund

- ***economic tensions among and within nations - between haves and have nots***
- ***10th UN Congress on Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders identified "inequalities and imbalances between countries" as a major barrier to creation of more equitable socio-economic conditions that contribute to combating crime***

Widening gap between the rich and poor threatened global political and social stability - warned by political scientists over 30 years ago,

- then, the richest 20 % of people on the earth earned 30 times more than poorest 20 % - now, the better off earn 60 times more than poorest 20%
- external debt of developing countries mushroomed to $2,000 billion by 1998 and continues to grow - deficit reduction has all but vanished from developed world's economic agenda

- ***intensification of "pull" and "push" factors related to migration***

Global Picture ...

Widening income gap in industrialized world

- average CEO in US in 1980s earned 35x more than average worker - today it is 150x more
- real income of poorest 20% of American workers dropped by 24% - that of wealthiest 20% increased by 10%
- Canada ranked 17th out of 23 industrial nations in the UN ranking of relative poverty
- income disparity gap in Canada is offset by CHST - disposable income gap is stable

- ***governance more challenging as gaps widen and populations polarize***
- ***increase sense of disenfranchisement among population***

Steady erosion of public confidence in traditional government and democratic institutions over last 3 decades

- erosion consistent and pervasive across Europe, North America and Japan
- patterns are being replicated in developing world - more literate, educated populations placing less trust in ruling elite
- weakened attachments to politicians, traditional political parties and political institutions
- declining voter participation - rising levels of voter volatility and massive declines in political party membership

- ***publics exhibiting greater tendency toward civil permissiveness and expanding parameters of acceptable social behaviour***

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Global Picture ...

Forms of behaviour that challenge the "elite" are on the rise

- citizens more inclined to sign petitions, engage in boycotts, attend demonstrations, participate in new social movements around quality of life issues like the environment
- extreme forms include acts of terrorism - increasingly undertaken by citizens within their own countries (Australia, US)

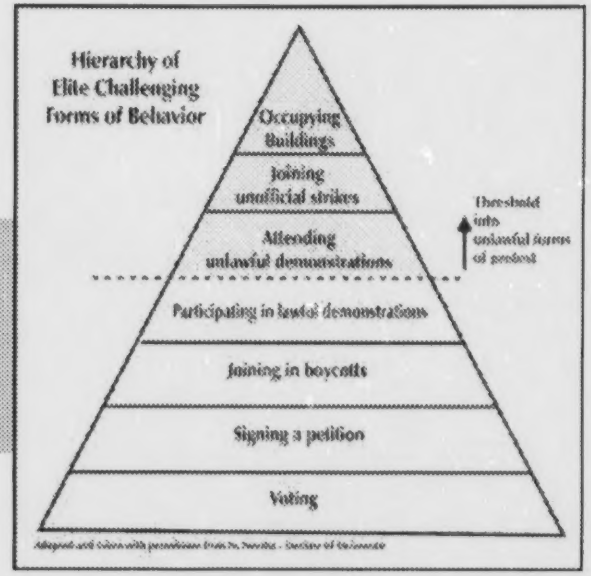
> ***Rising levels of political participation and interest are signs of democratic health, not sickness. Citizens are...relying on direct action strategies of participation.***
>
> ~Neil Nevitte
>
> *Value Change/Reorientation in Citizen State Relations*
>
> Canadian Journal of Public Policy

- ***could be evidence of an emerging "protest culture"***
- ***Canadians among the most protest oriented***

Nexus generation (20 to 36 years old) less attached to traditional political institutions

- engaging in community activism in record numbers
- tend to exercise civil and political rights at local level – more confident of impact
- more, but transient and less intense, social connections

- ***generational differences evident in terrorist organizations – younger terrorists more likely to engage in violent actions as a first, rather than last resort - while terrorist incidents are declining in number, their magnitude and lethality is increasing***



Global Picture ...

Value shifts are occurring around work and work culture in most industrialized nations and reflect generational change – particularly pronounced among Nexus generation

- changing orientations toward authority - preference for consensus versus elite models of decision making, less inclination to follow instructions
- emphasis on self-actualization through increased workplace participation and capacity to influence decision-making
- more equitable balance between work and family/personal life

> ***Tomorrow's organizations will be federations, networks, clusters,cross functional teams, temporary systems, ad hoc task forces, lattices, modules, matrices.***
>
> ~Warren Bennis and Phillip Slater
> The Temporary Society

Nexus generation seeking "lifetime employability" rather than lifetime employment

- arming themselves with competitive set of skills to increase mobility

- ***significant consequences for organizations with history of stable workforce of 'lifers'***

New work culture characterized by openness, participation and free flow of ideas; environments that value networks, teams and diversity; emphasis on joint problem solving and relationship building

- hierarchies and models of command and control are out
- corresponding leadership trends - emphasis on character and intellectual capital, imagination and ingenuity, and capacity to value dissention, cultural differences and diversity
- "communities of practice" emerging in private sector – loose connections of people bound together by shared expertise, passion for a joint enterprise and whose primary output is knowledge

> ***...in the "mirror world" of organized crime, ... mutual suspicion and bloody turf wars are gradually being supplanted by alliance, profit sharing and long term collaborative efforts.***
>
> ~D/Commissioner Zaccardelli
> May 2000

Global Picture ...

Forms of behaviour that challenge the "elite" are on the rise

- citizens more inclined to sign petitions, engage in boycotts, attend demonstrations, participate in new social movements around quality of life issues like the environment
- extreme forms include acts of terrorism - increasingly undertaken by citizens within their own countries (Australia, US)

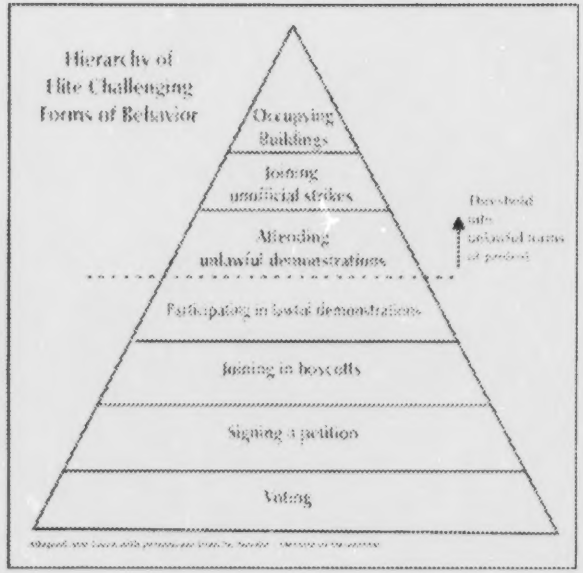
- ***could be evidence of an emerging "protest culture"***
- ***Canadians among the most protest oriented***

> ***Rising levels of political participation and interest are signs of democratic health, not sickness. Citizens are...relying on direct action strategies of participation.***
>
> ~Neil Nevitte
>
> *Value Change/Reorientation in Citizen State Relations*
>
> Canadian Journal of Public Policy

Nexus generation (20 to 36 years old) less attached to traditional political institutions

- engaging in community activism in record numbers
- tend to exercise civil and political rights at local level – more confident of impact
- more, but transient and less intense, social connections

- ***generational differences evident in terrorist organizations – younger terrorists more likely to engage in violent actions as a first, rather than last resort - while terrorist incidents are declining in number, their magnitude and lethality is increasing***



Global Picture ...

Value shifts are occurring around work and work culture in most industrialized nations and reflect generational change – particularly pronounced among Nexus generation

- changing orientations toward authority - preference for consensus versus elite models of decision making, less inclination to follow instructions
- emphasis on self-actualization through increased workplace participation and capacity to influence decision-making
- more equitable balance between work and family/personal life

> ***Tomorrow's organizations will be federations, networks, clusters,cross functional teams, temporary systems, ad hoc task forces, lattices, modules, matrices.***
>
> ~Warren Bennis and Phillip Slater
> The Temporary Society

Nexus generation seeking "lifetime employability" rather than lifetime employment

- arming themselves with competitive set of skills to increase mobility

- ***significant consequences for organizations with history of stable workforce of 'lifers'***

New work culture characterized by openness, participation and free flow of ideas; environments that value networks, teams and diversity; emphasis on joint problem solving and relationship building

- hierarchies and models of command and control are out
- corresponding leadership trends - emphasis on character and intellectual capital, imagination and ingenuity, and capacity to value dissention, cultural differences and diversity
- "communities of practice" emerging in private sector – loose connections of people bound together by shared expertise, passion for a joint enterprise and whose primary output is knowledge

> ***...in the "mirror world" of organized crime, ... mutual suspicion and bloody turf wars are gradually being supplanted by alliance, profit sharing and long term collaborative efforts.***
>
> ~D/Commissioner Zaccardelli
> May 2000

Global Picture ...

Networks preferred organizational structure in variety of sectors globally

- rapid change requires swift adaptation to meet new challenges, take advantage of opportunities, and remain innovative
- "communities of interest" coming together to satisfy common objectives
- private sector realizing advantages - internally, means of sparking innovation, transferring knowledge, solving problems quickly, developing skills - externally, networks used to infiltrate new markets, develop new business, maximize resources

- ***law enforcement agencies recognizing partnerships, alliances, and new configurations required to combat crime and terrorism - G7/8 has established 24 hour network of law enforcement experts to respond quickly to requests for help with investigations that cross international borders, including hacking cases***

Networks of convenience even in criminal world

- network configurations focus on goal - do not require common motivation of hierarchical organizations
- network members can be motivated by politics or profit
- provide layers of protection for nuclei
- semipermanent subculture of terrorism emerging, with shared resources including personnel, weapons, and financing according to Brian Jenkins (Chief terrorism analyst for the Rand Corporation)

Ageing populations in industrialized nations causing societies and organizations to re-examine approaches to working arrangements

- retirement, pensions, life-long learning, employer-employee flexibility

Canada's Picture

Patterns of poverty in Canada

- poverty most intense in urban centres - up 34% between 1990-1995 - highest in Quebec and lowest in southern Ontario cities
- poverty highest in Newfoundland and Vancouver metropolitan area RCMP jurisdictions
- poverty concentrated in female headed lone-parent families, families headed by a disabled person, recent immigrants, aboriginals and senior women living alone
- Canadian Council on Social Development predicts poverty should decline if labour market trends remain positive
- child poverty is a Canadian priority - still 50% more than a decade ago
- research underlines importance of early childhood development - FPT Council of Ministers on Social Policy Renewal consulted Canadians on National Children's Agenda in 1999 - strong public support for concrete long-term commitments by governments and importance of tracking progress and sharing research

- ***poor children twice as likely to be living in dysfunctional families, more than twice as likely to have learning disabilities, and less likely to participate in organized activities***

Low levels of trust in elected officials reported by Canadians

- federal public servants held in slightly higher esteem with moderate levels of trust
- RCMP has traditionally enjoyed high levels of trust
- Ekos Research Associates Inc. (June 2000 Rethinking Government Report) reveals that only 16% believe the federal government makes decisions based on overall public interest and
  74% of Canadians surveyed consider the RCMP to be ethical
- 1996 international survey of 11 industrialized nations, 80% of Canadians surveyed believed their police effective in controlling crime -90% surveyed by Ekos in May 2000 had moderate (18%) to high (72%) levels of trust in police officers
- increased public concern over decline of ethical standards of business

> ***...Canadians have become more assertive, less compliant, and ... appear to be less confident in their governmental institutions, more interested in politics, more willing than before to pursue their goals through unconventional forms of political action.***
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> ~ Neil Nevitte
> Decline of Deference

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III - Economy

Summary

In no domain are the forces of globalization more evident than in the economy and many experts agree that we are only in the early stages.

In this section:

- **economy increasingly global and integrated**
- **liberalization of trade progressing unabated**
- **emergence of a technologically connected, global financial system**
- **multinational companies growing in scope and power**
- **e-commerce and m-commerce exploding**
- **blurring of lines between licit and illicit business**
- **Canada's economy remains strong but is increasingly vulnerable to global forces**
- **demographic pressures impact the standard of living**

Global Picture

Globalized economy

- liberalized trade
- internationalization of financial institutions
- a global, technologically interconnected financial system
- direct consumer participation
- dispersal of economic power
- fewer, more uniform economic policies and regulatory controls
- dominated by two currencies - American dollar and Euro

> ***The global financial system is a "place without rules" that is "made to order for those who operate without them."***
>
> Jessica Matthews, quoted by Phil Williams in *Getting Rich and Getting Even*

- ***introduction of common European currency fuelled international trade and facilitated cross-border financial transactions - experts split over whether new monetary unions (North American currency) will emerge***

Trade liberalization and expansion of economic alliances (e.g. European Union, OECD, G7/8, etc.) will intensify global economic integration

- 34 countries in North and South America to be linked in tariff-free zone by 2005
- Canada courting new and seeking to expand existing trading relationships
- India, China, Brazil and South Korea predicted to become new economic centres

- ***increased cross-border movement of people and goods***
- ***national economies increasingly vulnerable to economic downturns, market shifts, and political instability***

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Royal Canadian Mounted Police / Gendarmerie royale du Canada

Global Picture...

Globally interconnected financial system – operating environment for financial institutions worldwide, - consumers have direct access to financial information, can perform growing range of transactions electronically and can participate in financial activities previously left to experts

- provides ideal cover and anonymity for criminal and terrorist groups seeking to hide, launder or redirect funds
- increased opportunity for white collar crime

- ***growing threat of economic terrorism (i.e., debilitating attacks on global financial system, kidnapping of economic targets)***
- ***opportunities for organized crime controlled financial institutions to infiltrate global financial system (e.g., Russia)***
- ***borders increasingly meaningless***

Multinational companies growing in number, size and reach – expansion into new markets hinges on strength and stability of social and financial infrastructures

- developing countries will seek to establish stable environments for multinationals including law enforcement and judicial systems
- companies may choose to fill infrastructure voids (e.g., security) in developing countries themselves to access resources or markets
- environment conducive to partnerships between licit / illicit business

> ***Criminal associations now tend to be organized like business enterprises and to follow the same tendencies as legitimate firms - specialization, growth, expansion in international markets and linkage with other enterprises.***
>
> ~Lamberto Dini
> *The Problem and its Diverse Dimensions*
> Responding to Money Laundering: International Perspectives

E-commerce estimated at over 13 billion USD annually and predicted to exceed 3 trillion by 2003. M-commerce (mobile commerce), providing consumers access to products and services via mobile phone - expected to be even bigger

Global Picture ...

- ***businesses and consumers vulnerable even to unsophisticated attacks***
- ***m-commerce (using wireless technology) will increase challenge of tracing transactions***

Backlash against globalization and instruments of globalization

- recent civil protest fuelled by Organization of American States, World Trade Organization, International Monetary Fund, World Bank and APEC

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Canada's Picture

Economy is strong - Canadians optimistic about economic future

- debt to GDP ratio is falling - GDP is increasing
- unemployment at 20 year low - Canada tops G7 in job growth in 1999
- standard of living is rising though lagging behind US

Economic outlook is optimistic - economists caution integrated economies and volatile markets make forecasting difficult

- long-term prospects linked to ability to "penetrate the new economy" through innovation
- Foreign investment in Canada and Canadian investment overseas is increasing
- foreign direct investment in Canadian enterprises is increasing
- head-office and higher paying jobs migrating to the US - 40% of Canadian CEOs think there is a 50/50 chance their jobs will leave Canada in next 10 years
- Canadian jobs increasingly related to production process

- ***more likelihood that critical business decisions are being made without consideration of Canadian interests***

Economic integration with US likely to intensify

- 80% of Canadian exports are US bound

- ***continued privileged access to US market contingent on reducing impact of Canada/US border***
- ***Carnegie Endowment for International Peace recommends Canada, US and Mexico combine customs, immigration and security functions to handle rapid growth in commerce***

Canada's Picture ...

Standard of living may suffer as baby boomers leave workforce, pay fewer taxes and collect pensions

- increased productivity needed to support ageing population and pay down debt
- delaying retirement with richer pensions as incentive on the increase

Government's vision for Canada includes attaining 5% of world's e-commerce by 2003

- have committed to "recreate in cyberspace the same expectations of trust, confidence and reliability that now exists in everyday commerce"
- *Personal Information Protection and Electronic Documents Act* (Bill C-6) comes into effect in January 2001- makes electronic signatures binding and dictates what business can do with consumer and employee personal information

Budget surpluses for last three years

- private sector estimates annual surpluses over next 5 years - $5.5 billion, $8.5 billion, $12.5 billion, $17.5 billion and $23 billion
- 4 to 5 billion likely to be used to restore federal/provincial health transfers
- move from fiscal restraint environment to program spending environment

Elimination of deficit makes investment in public safety and security possible

- funds earmarked for youth justice, crime prevention, combatting money-laundering and anti smuggling, establishing information systems for law enforcement agencies

- ***sharp competition for surplus funds from other priority areas such as health and children***

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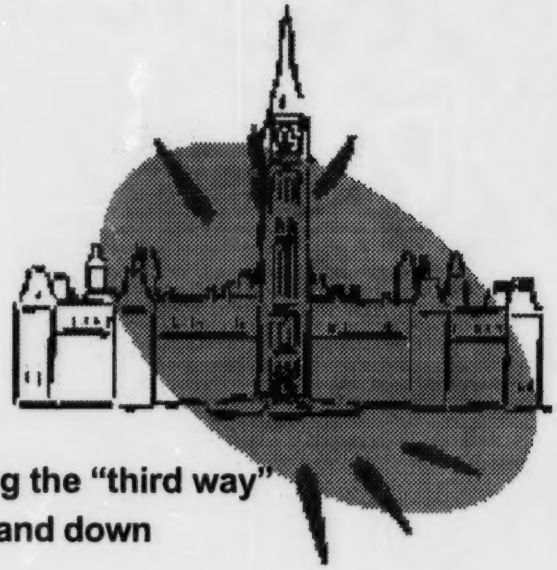

Since the fall of the Berlin wall, political democracy has spread across the globe as the most suitable ideology for market economies. Globalization is resulting in power shifts – introducing new players into the political arena and changing the roles of others.

In this section:

- **new democracies take root - old democracies evolve taking the "third way"**
- **power shifts up (international/multinational corporations) and down (provinces/states/cities)**
- **national governments seek out new roles**
- **wave of public sector reform sweeping over industrialized world**
- **political corruption no longer just a concern in developing countries**
- **fragmentation occurring in nations excluded from benefits of globalization**
- **Canada's political landscape in flux**
- **federal/provincial/territorial governments try new approaches to cooperation - cities and identified groups want more of a say**
- **federal government goes high-tech to improve service to Canadians**
- **international public service reform trends and priorities - citizen engagement, modern comptrollership - find support in Canadian context**

Global Picture

Democracy making inroads across the globe as most suitable political ideology for market economies

- July elections in Mexico viewed as more democratic and less corrupt
- reunification of the Koreas appears to be a possibility
- civil unrest in Peru following 'questionable' reelection of Fujimori
- ageing Castro fuelling speculation about the future of Cuban communism
- countries of former USSR attempting to adopt democratic practices

"Third Way" - world's most rapidly growing international political movement

- based on equal opportunity for all - special privilege to none; mutual responsibility of citizen and state; empowerment of citizens to act for themselves
- stresses technological innovation, mixed economy, education and learning, integration of social and economic policies as well as domestic and foreign policy

Canadian version of Third Way includes accommodation of culture, recognition of diversity, partnership between citizens and state, balance of social and economic objectives and commitment to caring and compassion and to equitable sharing of benefits of economic growth

- Canadian foreign and international development policy emphasizes exporting "Canadian way" to developing world
- RCMP can export public service and community policing values in peacekeeping activities

Power centres shifting - political and economic integration resulting from globalization appears most intense among certain countries

- some predict emergence of three dominant 'continental' blocs of power: Europe, Pacific Rim and North America

M121

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Global Picture ...

- economics providing powerful unifying force - APEC, OECD
- US likely to retain super-power status and ability to influence global and North American agendas
- Americans to select new president in November – will next US administration focus on the environment (Gore) or defence security (Bush)?

> ***.the big challenge, ...the very big one, is how can we keep reaping the benefits of our economic integration with the US, and use the wealth, the economic power to promote and strengthen our own values, our own beliefs, our own institutions. Essentially, ourselves.***
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- ***Canada's former ambassador to US identifies economic integration, the environment, homeland defence, and border identified as key opportunities/challenges of North American integration***
- ***US concerns - crime, security and permeability of border - will escalate if US-Canada passenger traffic triples (28.9 million annually) by 2011***
- ***Sovereignty and identity - key issues for Canada and Canadians***

Power migrating from national governments to supra-national levels.

- includes new and revitalized networks of international institutions, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), multinational corporations and international associations - bodies that work more effectively outside and across borders
- UN has identified 26,000 separate NGOs currently operating internationally
- Canada increasingly participating in international forums increasing demand for PM to travel abroad
- Canada playing host to increasing number of Internationally Protected Persons
- future meetings include Third Summit of the Americas (Quebec, April 2001)

Global Picture ...

- ***international organizations dealing with global issues are magnets for civil protest, bringing together wide range of causes***
- ***coalitions of NGOs playing significant roles (e.g., treaty to ban anti-personnel land mines, derailment of the Multilateral Agreement on Investments, International Investment creation of international criminal court, efforts to eliminate traffic in "blood diamonds")***
- ***international commitments of national governments increasing with multiplication of internationally negotiated treaties, conventions and agreements***
- ***supporting international cooperation are: the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its 3 Protocols addressing the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, the illegal trafficking in and transport of migrants and the international trafficking in women and children; the UN's Global Programme against Corruption; and the UN's Convention on the suppression of terrorist financing***
- ***Organization of American States an important mechanism for cooperation in the western hemisphere - work agenda includes: strengthening and promoting democracy; defence and protection of human rights; combatting illicit drugs and drug trafficking; hemispheric security; combatting terrorism; enhancing the administration of justice; combatting crime; and preventing delinquency***

Power devolving from national to 'local' governments, e.g. states, provinces, municipalities, etc.

- Global city-regions or "city-states", with considerable economic and political clout, are emerging

- ***relations among governments, and between national institutions and governments changing as power shifts.***
- ***citizens remain attached to national governments – loyalty may shift to local governments - most visible and direct impact on daily lives***

...global city regions have emerged...as a new and critically important kind of geographic and institutional phenomenon on the world stage.
Global City-Regions

~Allen J. Scott, John Agnew, Edward W. Soja, Michael Storper
Presented at the Global City-Regions Conference 1999

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Regional alliances forming along natural economic zones

- motivated by improving region's ability to compete in global economy
- in North America, regional alliances tend to flow north-south

- ***expansion of trans-border regional alliances beyond economic, to include social and political***
- ***pressure on national governments to reduce border controls to facilitate economic interaction and development***

National governments evolving

- new roles adopted, traditional functions discarded, and relationship reformulated with citizens in response to dispersal of power and increased non-government participation in public policy

International wave of public sector reform sweeping over many western industrialized nations

- response to evolving concepts of participatory democracy and shifting citizen values around authority institutions
- key themes are transparency, openness, inclusiveness and accountability
- Blair government issued White Paper in 1999 on modernizing government
- focus on building research capacity, increasing information gathering, determining and sharing best practices, horizontal or "joined-up" government, retraining public service, placing government services on-line

Political corruption becoming more common in developed nations, "even in the most mature democracies"

- British and American politics plagued with many scandals over 1990s

- ***erodes political legitimacy and trust in public institutions***
- ***fosters relationships between organized crime and corrupt officials***

Global Picture ...

Increased fragmentation and conflict occurring among and within nations despite integrative nature of globalization

- 6 of the 103 conflicts in last decade were between countries
- conflict expected to continue in Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and to escalate in Indonesia/Africa
- China/Taiwan and India/Pakistan are other flashpoints
- tensions may emerge among and between break-off states of former USSR

As the twentieth century draws to an end, one of the issues which has dominated its final decade - political corruption - shows little sign of diminishing in importance

~Paul Heywood
Political Corruption: Problems and Perspectives
Political Corruption

- ***increased demand for and sale of arms***
- ***formation of alliances between guerilla movements and organized crime***
- ***following conflict - abundance of unemployed, trained, armed soldiers turning to crime and mercenary work***

The "retribalization of large swaths of humankind by war and bloodshed" offer good business opportunities for criminal organizations while also providing the kind of environment in which the losers resort to terrorist activity as a way of continuing their struggle.

~Phil Williams
Getting Rich and Getting Even
Organized Crime: Uncertainties and Dilemmas

Peace-building operations expected to increase in number and complexity

- likely to involve fewer military and more civilian personnel – community policing important aspect of civil society
- RCMP nearly doubled deployed police officers under Canadian Police Arrangement in last year
- focus to be on developing local capacity in government and non-government organizations and building civil society institutions related to health, education, justice

- ***increased demand for Canadian participation - assistance and training - and stable funding levels, challenge ability to meet commitments***

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- ***expansion of trans-border regional alliances beyond economic, to include social and political***
- ***pressure on national governments to reduce border controls to facilitate economic interaction and development***

National governments evolving

- new roles adopted, traditional functions discarded, and relationship reformulated with citizens in response to dispersal of power and increased non-government participation in public policy

International wave of public sector reform sweeping over many western industrialized nations

- response to evolving concepts of participatory democracy and shifting citizen values around authority institutions
- key themes are transparency, openness, inclusiveness and accountability
- Blair government issued White Paper in 1999 on modernizing government
- focus on building research capacity, increasing information gathering, determining and sharing best practices, horizontal or "joined-up" government, retraining public service, placing government services on-line

Political corruption becoming more common in developed nations, "even in the most mature democracies"

- British and American politics plagued with many scandals over 1990s

- ***erodes political legitimacy and trust in public institutions***
- ***fosters relationships between organized crime and corrupt officials***

Global Picture ...

Increased fragmentation and conflict occurring among and within nations despite integrative nature of globalization

- 6 of the 103 conflicts in last decade were between countries
- conflict expected to continue in Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and to escalate in Indonesia/Africa
- China/Taiwan and India/Pakistan are other flashpoints
- tensions may emerge among and between break-off states of former USSR

As the twentieth century draws to an end, one of the issues which has dominated its final decade - political corruption - shows little sign of diminishing in importance

~Paul Heywood
Political Corruption: Problems and Perspectives
Political Corruption

- ***increased demand for and sale of arms***
- ***formation of alliances between guerilla movements and organized crime***
- ***following conflict - abundance of unemployed, trained, armed soldiers turning to crime and mercenary work***

The "retribalization of large swaths of humankind by war and bloodshed" offer good business opportunities for criminal organizations while also providing the kind of environment in which the losers resort to terrorist activity as a way of continuing their struggle.

~Phil Williams
Getting Rich and Getting Even
Organized Crime: Uncertainties and Dilemmas

Peace-building operations expected to increase in number and complexity

- likely to involve fewer military and more civilian personnel – community policing important aspect of civil society
- RCMP nearly doubled deployed police officers under Canadian Police Arrangement in last year
- focus to be on developing local capacity in government and non-government organizations and building civil society institutions related to health, education, justice

- ***increased demand for Canadian participation - assistance and training - and stable funding levels, challenge ability to meet commitments***

Political landscape changing

- Assembly of First Nations elected Matthew Coon Come as new Chief on July 13
- Coon Come expected to be more outspoken than predecessor - vows to strongly assert First Nations agenda
  - Marshall decision on fishing rights and land settlements likely main issues
  - referred to Aboriginal community as Canada's "ticking social time bomb"
  - expressed desire to work cooperatively to deal with issues

- ***RCMP has not yet worked with Matthew Coon Come - will be seeking to establish a relationship with new Chief***

- Stockwell Day elected leader of Canadian Alliance on June 13
  - promises "respect for law and order" and "substantial reform of criminal justice system" emphasizing victim over offender
  - platform includes: mandatory registration of convicted sex offenders; discretionary use of community programs for minor property offences; adult trials for violent or serious repeat offenders 14 and over and all offenders 16 and older; replacement of existing firearms law with another firearms control system; stricter parole terms; consecutive sentences for multiple convictions, stricter penalties for smuggling illegal migrants; detention and 30-day processing of illegal migrants

- Federal election is expected in Fall 2000 or Spring 2001
  - July survey by Ekos/Toronto Star indicates 48% support for Liberals, 18% for Canadian Alliance, 13% for Progressive Conservatives, 9% each for Bloc Quebecois and NDP
  - generational differences - over 65 show high level of support for Canadian Alliance (37%)

Canada's Picture ...

Social Union Framework Agreement of 1999 represents new cooperative approach to governance

- political accord between federal and all provinces, except Quebec
- sets out how governments can work together
- based on set of principles - equality of opportunity for all Canadians, access to programs of comparable quality, help for those most in need and partnership with and involvement of Canadians
- transparency and accountability are key themes
- scheduled for review in 2001

- ***potential impact on relationship with contracting partners and how policing performance is determined and reported upon***

Gulf between Canada and Quebec still wide, but

- Quebec independence not expected to occupy centre stage in short to medium term
- small majority of Quebeckers support federalist over separatist options
- 85% of Canadians (57% in Quebec) feel referendum should require more than simple majority
- clarity bill established 'rules' for separation, reassuring rest of Canada

City-states emerging in Canada - demanding increased political respect and influence

- more than 70% of Canadians live in urban areas
- Urban areas are amalgamating into mega-cities (Toronto, Halifax, Ottawa-Carleton)
- 1/3 of Canada's income earned with an hour's drive of Person International Airport
- urban populations growing - urban-rural migration & immigration (majority of migrants settle in urban centres)
- RCMP has direct relationship with over 200 municipal contract partners

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Canada's Picture

- ***Federation of Canadian Municipalities(FCM) seeking constitutional legitimacy for city-states***
- ***FCM advocating participation of cities in discussions on issues that bring provinces and federal government to the table***
- ***municipal partners seeking increased responsiveness to specialized needs and requesting stronger representation in Ottawa***
- ***RCMP policed communities could be absorbed if amalgamations of urban areas occur in western Canada - recent discussions for Edmonton and Calgary to expand into surrounding communities have met with significant local opposition***
- ***additional municipalities seeking to establish own police forces***

[See Appendix B for Projected urban population growth in Canada's major centres]

Growing importance of cities recognized by federal government

- Canada led establishment of Metropolis Project - international research effort to examine issue related to impact of immigration on urban centres
- March 2000, Assistant Deputy Minister interdepartmental committee led by Justice and HRDC created to identify key issues and existing work related to cities
- 'understanding cities' being proposed to deputy ministers as potential horizontal, multi-disciplinary research project
- many city specific initiatives are already underway (ie. "smart cities")

- ***imperative for urban crime and policing issues to be considered in formulation of future-oriented research agenda***

Various identified groups demanding greater voice

- Aboriginal and Inuit groups want a say in national and international negotiations and settlements impacting on traditional rights of way of life (water, fishing/logging, clarity legislation)

- ***RCMP increasing being looked to as dispute negotiator - may require different skills/training***

Canada's Picture

Canada's public service reform agenda - values and ethics, modernizing service delivery, engaging citizens, improving accountability, strengthening policy and research capacity, and human resource issues top

- democratic, professional, ethical and people values have been articulated for the Public Service

Canada's Government On-Line (GOL) project key to modernizing service delivery

- considered most ambitious and aggressive in world
- intended to improve service by providing seamless access, encouraging e-commerce, supporting knowledge-based society, fostering learning culture in public service, enabling citizens to input into public policy, programs and services
- citizen-focussed, on-line federal presence with common look and feel by end of 2000
- availability of key government programs and services on-line by 2004
- inter-jurisdictional electronic service delivery with provinces, territories, municipalities, private and voluntary sectors and international partners by 2004
- departments to develop plans for September - master plan by Treasury Board for next budget

- ***significant human resource implications***
- ***knowledge needs of government jobs will increase***
- ***heightened public expectations for fast turnaround times***
- ***increased demand for key statistical information***
- ***mounting public concern over loss of privacy, fraudulent use of personal information and protection of critical infrastructure***

- ***87% of citizens believe 2 weeks is reasonable delay to receive a response to a letter written to the government***
- ***90% expect e-mail responses within 4 hours***

~Erin Research Inc.

Citizen engagement is key element of public service reform agenda

- Canadians demanding more say, more often in decision making
- 63% of Canadians feel they have no say in what government does - up 5% since 1990
- Privy Council Office and Canadian Centre for Management Development forum established to share information and best practices

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- Budget 2000 identified $5 million over next 5 years for citizen engagement - RCMP working with Department of the Solicitor General to determine how best to use portion of funds ($3.5M over 5 years - half for citizen engagement and the other half for public education)
- RCMP participating in government's Voluntary Sector Initiative by nominating voluntary sector representatives for round tables to set course for effective intersectoral partnerships

Transparency, accountability and performance management key to government-wide Modern Comptrollership Initiative

- RCMP is pilot site along with number of other departments and agencies
- highlights "rigorous stewardship of resources, effective decision making and accountability for results"

Federal government's policy and research capacity - renewed focus to support evidence-based decision-making

- DM task forces on strengthening policy capacity and management of horizontal policy issues - highlighted weaknesses, recommended actions and underscored interdependent nature of contemporary policy issues
- Policy Research Initiative created to encourage multi sectoral research on cross-cutting public policy issues - human resource development, economic growth, social cohesion

- ***current efforts aimed at 'shoring up' knowledge capacity of government directly through investment and indirectly through partnerships with learning institutions, think tanks and international organizations***

Mounting workload - interdepartmental and intergovernmental (domestic and international) reported by federal departments and agencies

- increased number, complexity and range of cross-cutting issues

- ***public institutions are required to work corporately as well as within context of national and international goals- in partnership with federal and provincial institutions - in collaboration with international organizations and governments***

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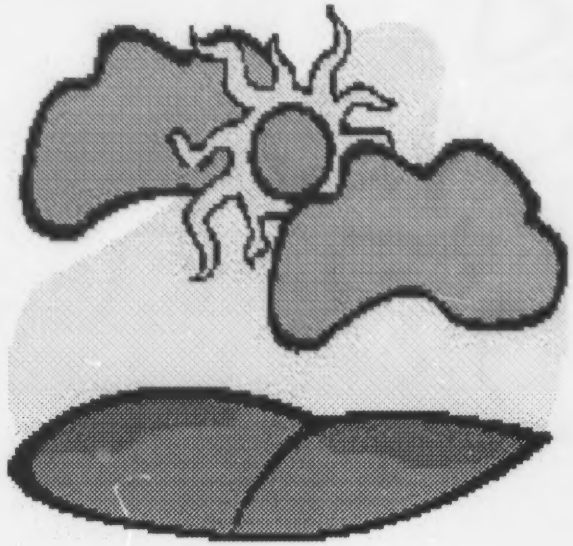
V - The Environment

Summary

The environment has emerged as a truly global concern as humanity grapples with the enormous challenges of environmental degradation, climate change, and scarcity of resources.



In this section:

- **globe under environmental assault**
- **decreased supply, increased demand and uneven distribution of environmental resources - creating tensions within and among nations**
- **increased environmental deregulation**
- **natural disasters destabilizing developing world and creating havoc in industrialized nations**
- **Canadian sovereignty in the Arctic resurfaces with global warming**

Global Picture

Physical changes to the planet

- population growth, global warming, tropical deforestation, rising scarcity of arable land, fresh water, and fish stocks, and loss of biodiverstiy
- contributing factors - reduced supply, increased demand and skewed distribution of world's resources

Supply of fresh water abundant globally but scarce in much of South Asia, northern China, Middle East, parts of Africa

- 40% of world's population in 'water-stressed' countries by 2025
- increasingly important role of fresh water in international negotiations – Israel's negotiations with Syria and Palestinians, Canada/US relations

> ***... we actually know enough about the trends ...in the depletion and degradation of the planet's environmental resources to say a good deal about what our physical world will look like several decades from now, although the political and social consequences of these trends are highly uncertain.***
>
> ~Thomas Homer-Dixon
> Environment, Scarcity, and Violence

Demand for food and fuel expected to increase significantly in next 15 years

- world demand for oil expected to grow as much as 60%
- developing countries will emulate developed country consumption patterns - increased environmental degradation
- mounting international pressure to address environmentally unfriendly lifestyles

Global Picture ...

Distribution of resources will continue to be uneven in developing world

- food remains problematic despite advances in technology and agriculture, and trade liberalization
- cropland becoming scarcer as populations increase - agriculture unemployment will swell causing migration to over-stressed urban areas

- ***scarcity accentuates differences, increases unhealthy competition, deepens divisions and causes groups within societies to retreat - civil society erodes and violent, subnational conflict based on ethnicity, identity and poverty expected to increase***
- ***subnational conflicts offer criminals opportunity (provide markets for drugs, arms and other illicit products), impact upon global security (mass migration) and affect countries' capacity to participate in international community***
- ***environmental activism already global - becoming increasingly militant***
- ***crime will escalate***
- ***growing potential for large pool of unemployed, poverty stricken youth to be recruited and/or victimized by criminal organizations***

Market or incentive-driven approaches to environmental protection expected in globalized context

Companies publicly disclosing environmental performance likely increasingly required by Governments

- to many governments, including Canada, actively encouraging citizens to participate in environmental watch-dogging
- citizens to have access to such information as how much pollutant is being emitted in neighbourhood

- ***potential for increased environmental crime***
- ***profits from international environmental crime at $200 billion annually in 1998***
- ***smuggling of ozone depleting substances manufactured in Russia and China has become international issue***
- ***raises likelihood of public action on environmental issues***

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Canada's Picture

Stress on the environment

- increased living standard led to demand for environmental quality - many Canadians will to sacrifice a larger paycheck in exchange for healthier environment
- Canadians among world's greatest consumers and 2nd only to US in solid waste generation and water use
- air pollution contributes to the death of over 5,000 Canadians per year and hospitalizes many more
- water supplies of increasing numbers of municipalities are coming into question
- ambient environmental conditions improving

- ***challenges trust in public institutions***
- ***may require law enforcement involvement (e.g., OPP involvement in Walkerton)***

Increasing impact of natural disasters

- global total for weather-related damage was $92 billion in 1998
- Canada has experienced share of floods, tornadoes, storms, fires

- ***severe economic, social, health and environmental costs***
- ***increased demand on public services including law enforcement***

Canadian sovereignty in Arctic

- concern may intensify over coming years
- global warming increases accessibility of Canada's north
- Northwest Passage could become viable shipping lane - reduces travel from time from Japan to New York

- ***new policy framework for North announced by Lloyd Axworthy in June - Canada's northern foreign policy objectives include: security and prosperity for Canadians; preserving Canada's sovereignty; integrating circumpolar region into a rules-base international system; and promoting sustainable development***

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VI - Science and Technology

Summary

Advances in science and technology, particularly in global information and communications systems, have exceeded our imagination. The speed of progress is straining our abilities to comprehend the true ramifications of certain discoveries, and casting doubt upon our capacity to define and resolve the moral challenges of the future.

In this section:

- **genetic research leaps forward**
- **science provides new insights into behaviour**
- **machines become more human and humans become more machine-like**
- **access to sophisticated technology becoming widespread and indiscriminate**
- **wireless technology about to take the world by storm**
- **jumbo aircraft promise more than longer line ups at airports**

Science

Genetics research has potential to revolutionize medicine and agriculture

- genetic engineering may impact on global bio-diversity in unpredictable ways - potential destabilizing force
- working draft of human genome recently announced

- ***ability to deal with ethical and legal implications outstripped by progress***
- ***new developments sparking fear - concerns about privacy of genetic information, discrimination and eugenics***
- ***40% of Americans believe mapping human genome is morally wrong***
- ***cloning successes raise issues of human cloning, illegal culturing and sale of human body parts***

By 2005 it is expected that:

- ***computers will begin to interpret (e.g. artificial intelligence) and have full voice interaction capacity***
- ***the first synthetic/organic life form will exist***
- ***sequencing of the entire human genome will be complete***
- ***virtual reality will increasingly be used in education***
- ***global electronic currency will be in use crime and terrorism will be primarily computer based***

~Ian D. Pearson
The Next Twenty Years in Technology: Timeline and Commentary, The Futurist, Jan. 2000

Neuroscience advances

- new information on drug addiction and effect of drugs on brain - stresses importance of not focussing exclusively on social or criminal justice aspects of drug abuse

- ***more effective treatment programs for drug addicted criminals will reduce both crime and drug recidivism rates***

Science ...

Biometric identification emerging as more effective means of authentication

- based on fingerprints, face or voice identification
- White House and Smith & Wesson signed agreement in March 2000 that paves way for personalized gun - can only be fired by owner - to be on market in 3 years
- Mytec Technologies Inc. of Toronto supplying scanning device to unlock weapon by recognizing owner's fingerprint

Artificial intelligence expected to exceed human intelligence in next 20 years

- computers will share knowledge
- computers will have capacity to artificially recreate human brain
- artificial implants of human brains will improve sensory experiences, memory, cognitive abilities

- ***emergence of human-like machines and machine like humans will raise questions related to nature of consciousness, human rights and the 'rights' of machines***

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Royal Canadian Mounted Police / Gendarmerie royale du Canada

Technology

Global information and communications systems expanding

- technology accessible to wide range of groups and organizations regardless of ideology, motivation, ethics, location or level of sophistication - includes access to weapons of mass destruction
- access expanding exponentially - commercialization of satellites
- G7/8 commitment to bridge 'digital divide' between developed and developing countries
- only Sweden tops Canada (42.9%) in the number of Internet users per capita

- ***biker gang clubhouses are equipped with scanners and Internet servers***
- ***democratization of technology provides enormous opportunities for learning, education, communication, and participation - increases opportunity to misuse, manipulate, exploit and corrupt***

Hacking software widely distributed

- disruption or destruction of entire network systems no longer restricted to those versed in code
- each malicious incident - Mafia Boy, Love Bug viruses – can result in enormous financial costs

- ***viruses expected to become smarter, self-mutating and hackers more threatening***

With each new technology, someone has found a way to illegally capitalize on it.

Contemporary Policing: Personnel, Issues, and Trends

Deregulation of telecommunications industry in Canada

- several new service providers emerging in wire and wireless industries, increasing number of local exchange carriers

- ***complicates police efforts to obtain information***

70% of Fortune 500 companies surveyed by Computer Security Institute (US) experienced at least 1 security breach on their computers in 1999. The Intrusion Detection Study (summer 1999 in 6 federal government departments) identified 80,000 alarms, 500 malicious incidents and 55 actual attempts to get access, 19 serious attacks. The 41-national Council of Europe expects to complete an international convention on cybercrime by year end.

Technology ...

Air travel to change significantly in next decade

- Airbus planning 550 seat Super Jumbo
- 800 seaters have been designed are becoming increasingly viable
- number of people flying internationally predicted to double in next 10 years
- major aircraft accident to become daily event according to UN's International Civil Aviation Organization

> ***..the Geneva-based Air Transport Group (ATAG),...predicts that US-Canada passenger traffic will reach 28.9 million by 2011, three times the current figure***
>
> Stephen Handelman
> *The Rise of North America Inc.. A Perspective from the United States*

- ***increased incidences of smuggling, illegal migration and drug trafficking***
- ***terrorist incidents on larger aircraft will have greater impact***
- ***possible repeats of law enforcement involvement in Swiss Air like incidents***

Wireless technology has arrived

- 1 million mobile devices (cell-phones or personal digital assistants) in North America that can connect to Internet - expected to rise to 1 billion by 2003
- by 2003, 40% of e-business will be over mobile devices
- next generation of cell phone - expected in September 2000 - will surf web at 10x current speed

- ***data-enabled and programmable mobile devices more vulnerable to hackers and viruses***
- ***more difficult to trace source and decipher content - logs and switching information often incomplete or not available for as long***
- ***prepaid wireless communications devices may make it impossible to trace specific communication , particularly if paid for by cash or counterfeit credit cards***
- ***software providing for anonymous communications already being used by child pornographers and for other illegal activity***

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Technology ...

Air travel to change significantly in next decade

- Airbus planning 550 seat Super Jumbo
- 800 seaters have been designed are becoming increasingly viable
- number of people flying internationally predicted to double in next 10 years
- major aircraft accident to become daily event according to UN's International Civil Aviation Organization

> ***..the Geneva-based Air Transport Group (ATAG),...predicts that US-Canada passenger traffic will reach 28.9 million by 2011, three times the current figure***
>
> Stephen Handelman
> *The Rise of North America Inc.:*
> *A Perspective from the United States*

- ***increased incidences of smuggling, illegal migration and drug trafficking***
- ***terrorist incidents on larger aircraft will have greater impact***
- ***possible repeats of law enforcement involvement in Swiss Air like incidents***

Wireless technology has arrived

- 1 million mobile devices (cell-phones or personal digital assistants) in North America that can connect to Internet - expected to rise to 1 billion by 2003
- by 2003, 40% of e-business will be over mobile devices
- next generation of cell phone - expected in September 2000 - will surf web at 10x current speed

- ***data-enabled and programmable mobile devices more vulnerable to hackers and viruses***
- ***more difficult to trace source and decipher content - logs and switching information often incomplete or not available for as long***
- ***prepaid wireless communications devices may make it impossible to trace specific communication , particularly if paid for by cash or counterfeit credit cards***
- ***software providing for anonymous communications already being used by child pornographers and for other illegal activity***

Technology ...

Bluetooth technology expected to be essential feature of wireless devices in 6-12 months

- allows machines to communicate on same radio frequencies as cordless phones
- used in cameras, telephones, video recorders, phones, fridges, watches, cars, laptops, etc. - devices will be able to synchronize with each other
- industry leaders optimistically predict more than one billion Bluetooth users by 2005

- ***brings together regulated telecommunications world with unregulated Internet world***

Rate of technological progress increasing exponentially

- ***public law enforcement will have difficulty keeping pace with application of technology in enforcement and management capacities as well as its use by criminal element***
- ***citizens, business already turning to private security alternatives***

Technology ...

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VII - Policing and Crime

Summary

The criminal and law enforcement environments are impacted upon by the demographic, societal, economic, political and governance, environmental, scientific and technological trends discussed in the foregoing pages.

In this section:

- **crime and law enforcement go global**
- **criminal organizations and law enforcement agencies focus on management, cooperation and technology**
- **science and technology offer both advantages and disadvantages**
- **crime prevention internationally recognized as effective law enforcement approach**
- **new competencies required for future law enforcement**
- **private policing - partners or competitors**
- **decreasing crime rates in industrialized nations**
- **alternative forms of justice gaining momentum**
- **increasing emphasis on victims rights**

Global Picture

Transnationalization/globalization of crime and criminal justice

- organized crime has globalized - formation of previously unheard of alliances (Russia, Mexico, Australia - Latin America, Middle East)
- growing number of international forums encourage/facilitate cooperative law enforcement - Interpol, Europol, Aseanapol, Heads of National Law Enforcement Agencies, UN agencies, Financial Action Task Force, etc.
- crime and criminal justice top international agenda
- emphasis on improved collection and sharing of common data of crime - facilitate cooperation
- legal framework likely to become increasingly international
- International Criminal Tribunals, such as that established to deal with fallout from conflict in former Yugoslavia, likely to be way of the future
- Canada a strong advocate for international criminal or 'world' court

> ***Strategic alliances and law enforcement cooperation are the only way we will be able to combat the illicit drug trade, money laundering, people smuggling or any other crime that has an international flavour.***
>
> ~Commissioner MJ Palmer AO APM

- ***mechanisms of cooperation increasingly important in combatting global and local crime***
- ***national law enforcement agencies recognizing internationally assigned personnel as key to establishing and maintaining international strategic alliances with host countries***

New crime and law enforcement environment has to focus on management, technology and cooperation

Science revolutionizing law enforcement

- DNA increasingly important forensic tool - potential to reheat cold cases
- investigators will have access to science at crime scenes - eye witness identification of suspects from image banks, blood analysis

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Global Picture ...

Crime groups are:

- increasingly international - capacity to work cross-border and cross-culturally
- increasingly sophisticated in their use of technology and communications
- using the global financial system to move capital
- aware of counterintelligence issues
- using small, flexible, strategic networks that are created for specific purposes and disbanded when the purpose is completed
- donning the disguise of legitimate business

Law enforcement agencies are:

- traditionally hierarchical, homogenous, territorial, secretive and suspicious, *but are...*
- recognizing the need to be nimble, open, trusting of other agencies, and willing to share information
- increasingly reliant on national and international networks
- aware of the value of intelligence-based policing
- increasingly reliant on technology
- recognizing the importance of diversity in law enforcement (ethnic, cultural, educational, linguistic, knowledge, experience, perspectives) to understand and function within modern society and the contemporary criminal culture
- adopting modern management approaches

Technological advances offer opportunities for both sides of the law

- difficult to predict how new technologies can be used by criminals or impact upon law enforcement
- greater connectivity increases vulnerability of individuals (cyberstalking, fraud), businesses, organizations, and governments - continued threat by hackers and terrorists (attacks on critical infrastructures)
- increased use of Internet and G7/8 support for connecting developing world increase potential for cybercrime and cyberterrorism
- new opportunities for criminals, anarchists, pedophiles, militia and hate groups - facilitates information sharing and illegal transactions among like-minded individuals

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Global Picture...

- communications technology provides capacity for global mobilization (Seattle, Washington, Calgary)
- new encryption technology recently identified by Louis J. Freeh, Director of the FBI, as major challenge for law enforcement's electronic surveillance capacity and highlighted need to partner with private sector on all aspects of cybercrime
- wireless technology's potential for protecting privacy of transactions presents new challenges
- developments in surveillance technology, body armour and bomb disposal have had an enormous impact on front-line policing, as have developments in software (e.g. statistical programs, intelligent mapping software) and forensics (e.g., DNA, microcopy, ballistics)
- international sharing of data and cooperation, and virtually instantaneous transfer of data, ease considerably the identification, capture and prosecution of criminals
- challenges law enforcement to stay on top of technological advances as forensic analysis of electronic devices become increasingly critical to investigations

> ***Whether we like it or not, cybercrime presents the most fundamental challenge for law enforcement in the 21st century.***
>
> ~Michael A. Vatis
> Director, National Infrastructure
> Protection Centre, Washington, D.C.

- ***magnitude of cybercrime and cyberterrorism much greater than with traditional forms - small number of people residing anywhere capable of damaging or destroying the infrastructure systems upon which millions rely (energy, transportation, government, banking and telecommunications)***
- ***RCMP participating in interdepartmental working group on critical infrastructure protection***
- ***in July, Highland Park, Texas, Police department implemented PocketCop(TM) - hand-held wireless "Palm" device providing access to federal and state databases - may soon become police officer's combination notebook-mobile data terminal***

Privatization of policing - threat or opportunity

- public law enforcement unable to keep pace with public safety demands and technological advances
- privatization of policing occurring in many industrialized nations (U.K., Australia, Switzerland, US) gated communities, private security and alarm companies

Royal Canadian Gendarmerie royale Mounted Police du Canada

Global Picture ...

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Global Picture ...

Transparency and accountability has become importance aspect in management of law enforcement agencies

- consistent with trends in the public sector
- public expectation to be kept informed
- multi-dimensional - financial (accountable for spending of taxpayer dollars), managerial (use of modern management approaches),
- implications for selection and training of personnel, communications, working relationships/partnerships

> ***In the past most emphasis was laid on the political accountability of the police, but attention has not shifted to financial and managerial forms, with 'contractual and managerial' accountability...***
>
> ~Tim Newburn and Trevor Jones
> Police Accountability Themes in Contemporary Policing

Crime prevention or attacking root causes of crime favoured by justice systems throughout industrialized world

Common factors linked to delinquency and violence emerging around globe

- poverty and unemployment deriving from social exclusion (especially youth)
- dysfunctional, violent families with inadequate parenting
- discrimination and exclusion based on gender, race or other unjust ground
- degradation of urban environments and social bonds
- inadequate surveillance of places availability of easily transported and sold goods
- increased presence of drugs, alcohol, firearms

Successful approaches to crime prevention and **successful programs** for reducing violence in schools

- focus on age appropriate interventions and programming
- target hardening of criminals
- control facilitators of crime - drugs, guns, alcohol
- focus on personal and social ethical decision making, rationale for rule of law, temptations of crime and materialism, techniques for resisting criminality and corruption
- anti-bullying campaigns involving all stakeholders (Norway)
- school-based programs designed to develop "culture of lawfulness" (Hong Kong, Western Sicily, US-Mexican border)

Global Picture ...

Alternative forms of justice emerging in response to growing dissatisfaction with traditional justice system

- more sophisticated philosophy of restorative justice developed in 1990s
- increased emphasis on community involvement
- provinces and states in some countries are redirecting their entire correctional system to adopt a restorative justice model

Broad range of competencies (knowledge, skills and abilities) required by law enforcement of the future

- question of whether to hire and train or purchase required skills/knowledge
- facilitation and negotiation skills paramount to building strong cooperative alliances nationally and internationally
- ability to use modern technology for investigation, detection, information and intelligence gathering and sharing
- specialized knowledge and expertise (science and technology) increasingly important

- ***intense global and local competition for these types of competencies***

Levels of reported crime declining in some industrialized countries (Canada, US, Australia, Germany, Spain)

- reasons - crime prevention efforts, ageing populations, willingness to report incidents, changes in legislation
- England and Wales reported increased crime (domestic, racial and homophobic abuse, road rage, alcohol, boredom, greed, and football thugs)

Out of 194 respondents asked whose assistance they would choose in the event of intruder attack on their systems, about two-third (64.4%) pointed to a security firm and only one-fifth (21.6%) to law enforcement.

WarRoom Research survey, 1996 Cited in Five Issues in European Criminal Justice

Canada's Picture

Organized crime

- mirrors trends seen in legitimate business - globalization, pursuit of strategic alliances to expand territory and profits, increased use of technology
- responsible for majority of illicit drug trade
- major players in environmental crime, economic crime, counterfeiting, motor vehicle theft, money laundering and people smuggling

- ***increasing scope of transnational organized crime syndicates and growing number of investigations undertaking by law enforcement agencies placing increasing strain on International Liaison Program***

Terrorists continue to be attracted to Canada

- many of world's terrorist groups are present
- activities include offshore terrorism and fundraising through legal and illegal activities and intimidation of immigrant communities

- ***trend over past 15 years - away from support roles toward planning/preparation of terrorist acts from Canadian territory***
- ***transnational Islamic extremism an emerging threat - CSIS reports Islamic extremists leading threat to Canada's national security***

Police-reported crime rate declined for 8th consecutive year in 1999

- 5% lower than 1998 - lowest since 1979
- violent crimes - homicide, attempted murder, aggravated assaults, sexual assaults, robbery - declined but overall rate still 5% higher than 10 years ago
- firearm use diminishing but use of other weapons up slightly

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Canada's Picture ...

- rate of cheque frauds down - credit card frauds up - other frauds down (telemarketing, false representation, etc.)
- provincial rates range from low of 5,921 crimes/100,000 people in Newfoundland to a high of 12,155/100,000 in Saskatchewan
- Atlantic provinces and Yukon reported increased crime rates in 1999

[See Appendix C for total Criminal Code offences & Criminal Code Violent Offences 100,000 Population]

Exceptions to downward trend in crime

- drug offences up 12% over 1998
- cannabis offences - 16% increase- 3/4 of all drug-related incidents
- home grow operations becoming more mainstream - estimated 7700 in Vancouver/Fraser Valley area - many in basements of suburban homes of recent immigrants recruited by crime syndicates
- increased attendance at raves by 15-29 year olds - now common in cities across Canada, about 5% of youth in this age group have attended raves in the past year - drug of choice - Ecstasy (gangs are taking control of rave drugs)
- disturbing the peace is up 6% - reflects growing rate of civic protest in Canada

Youth crime rate dropped by 7% (public perception to contrary)

- 5% decline in violent crime - 11% decline in property crime
- violent youth crime more than 40% higher than 10 years ago
- rate of youths not charged dropped for both males and females
- teachers and police report change in type of violence - group attacks and increased use of weapons

Restorative justice recently described as the 'New Wave' in Canada

- represents a shift in power from police to communities
- may require deeper cultural changes within police agencies

> ***Restorative justice has become a much broader and more complex concept in Canada in the 1990s with an international presence, a wider range of approaches and a strong community focus, and one in which the police now sees themselves as playing a much more central role.***
>
> ~Margaret Shaw and Frederick Jané 1998
> *Restorative Justice and Policing in Canada: Bringing the Community into Focus*

- development of particular skills, greater community understanding and awareness, strong community partnerships, clear objectives, planned implementation and evaluation - critical to success

Alternative measures for young offenders - statistics similar to 97/98 levels

- of 33,173 cases - 22% diverted to community service, 17% involved apology, 11% involved social skills improvement
- provincial variations - diversions pre-charge vs. post-charge - Alberta had highest and BC the lowest participation rate

Private security industry growth

- from 1991-1996 the number of private investigators grew by 49% to 12,230
- in 1996, private security personnel outnumbered police officers 82,010 to 57,090

Domestic violence (by partner) experienced by 8% of women and 7% of men

- nature of violence and consequences more severe for women, particularly by former partners
- Newfoundland reported lowest rate of spousal violence against women (4%), PEI the highest (12%)
- half a million youngsters either heard or saw at least one episode of violence between parents

Contrary public perception and opinion

- fewer people believe that crime is increasing - in 1999, 29% believed that crime in their neighborhood had increased, a dramatic drop from the 46% recorded in 1993 - majority feel own neighborhoods are moderately to very safe

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- concerned about safety of children in schools
- Canadians feel lenient criminal justice system is most significant contributing factor - followed by poverty, difficult family situation and inadequate social programs and services
- programs supporting parents and children seen as best example of crime prevention - followed by recreation activities for youth, community policing and drug abuse prevention programs
- level of satisfaction in job done by local police is higher than with performance of criminal courts, the prison and parole systems

Protection of human security remains prime objective of Canada's foreign policy

- includes mass migration, crime, terrorism, disease, illegal drug trafficking, environmental degradation
- Human Security Initiative focuses on protecting civilians in armed conflict, countering transboundary crime, drugs and terrorism

- ***transnational crime present in most zones of disorder where RCMP participating in peacekeeping/ peace building***
- ***improves effectiveness of domestic operations***

White paper on Law Enforcement and Criminal Liability - released by Federal government in June/00

- seeks Canadian's views on proposed legislation to create a limited liability for law enforcement officers and their agents who commit certain otherwise illegal acts in course of investigation
- response to April 1999 Supreme Court ruling causing suspension/modification of number of police investigations to avoid violating the law (John Campbell and Salvatore Shirose v. The Queen)
- consultation to continue until September 2000

- ***if passed, legislation will restore/legitimize long-standing RCMP law enforcement techniques, particularly those used in undercover operations***

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Canada's Picture ...

Toward Eliminating Impaired Driving report (1999) by Standing Committee on Justice and Human Rights have potential impacts for Forensic Laboratory Services

- recommends amendment of section 256 of Criminal Code (received Royal Assent in June) allows a Justice to authorize taking of blood sample for testing for presence of alcohol or drugs based on reasonable and probable grounds
- recommends Minister of Justice consult with provinces and territories to develop legislative proposals for obtaining better evidence against suspected impaired drivers

Provincial legislative initiatives aimed at reducing violent crime

- Alberta's *Protection Against Family Violence Act* allows police to order suspected abusers from home for at least 7 days - Queen's Bench Justices can grant similar orders with extra power to award temporary control over family possessions for up to a year
- Manitoba has new victim's rights legislation and rules against stalking and domestic violence

[See Appendix D for Federal Legislative and Policy Initiatives]

Study to examine human resources issues facing public policing community in Canada commissioned by CPA, CACP and HRDC

- January 2001 is anticipated completion date
- research includes interviews, surveys and case studies within police community
- looking at recruitment, education, training and mobility

Study on future of policing by Department of the Solicitor General (DSG) working with provincial counterparts

- possible research items submitted to DSG from jurisdictions across Canada

Appendices

Appendix A - Projected Population Growth in Canada by Province - Cumulative Change, 1996-2006

Appendix B - Projected Urban Population Growth in Canada's Major Centres

Appendix C - Total Criminal Code offences and Criminal Code Violent Offences per 100,000 Population

Appendix D - Federal Legislative and Policy Initiatives

Projected Population Growth in Canada by Province – Cumulative Change, 1996-2006

Source: Industry Canada, *Canada in the 21st Century* Series

Sources of Population Growth, Canada By Province, Cumulative Change, 1996-2006					
	Births	Deaths	Net Natural	Net Migration	Total Change
Newfoundland	57,432	44,518	12,914	-21,091	-8,177
Prince Edward Island	17,583	12,580	5,003	4,296	9,299
Nova Scotia	104,757	84,363	20,394	14,957	35,350
New Brunswick	80,723	65,234	15,489	5,042	20,531
Quebec	821,374	632,375	188,999	245,929	434,929
Ontario	1,335,339	992,400	412,938	689,618	1,102,556
Manitoba	153,632	102,015	51,617	-7,015	44,602
Saskatchewan	136,603	88,620	47,983	-30,799	17,184
Alberta	368,497	190,758	177,739	78,806	256,545
British Columbia	466,580	319,081	147,499	523,120	670,619
Yukon	3,965	1,804	2,161	-476	1,686
Northwest Territories	14,203	3550	10,653	-2,767	7,885
Canada	3,560,687	2,467,298	1,093,389	1,499,620	2,593,009

Projected Urban Population Growth in Canada's Major Centres

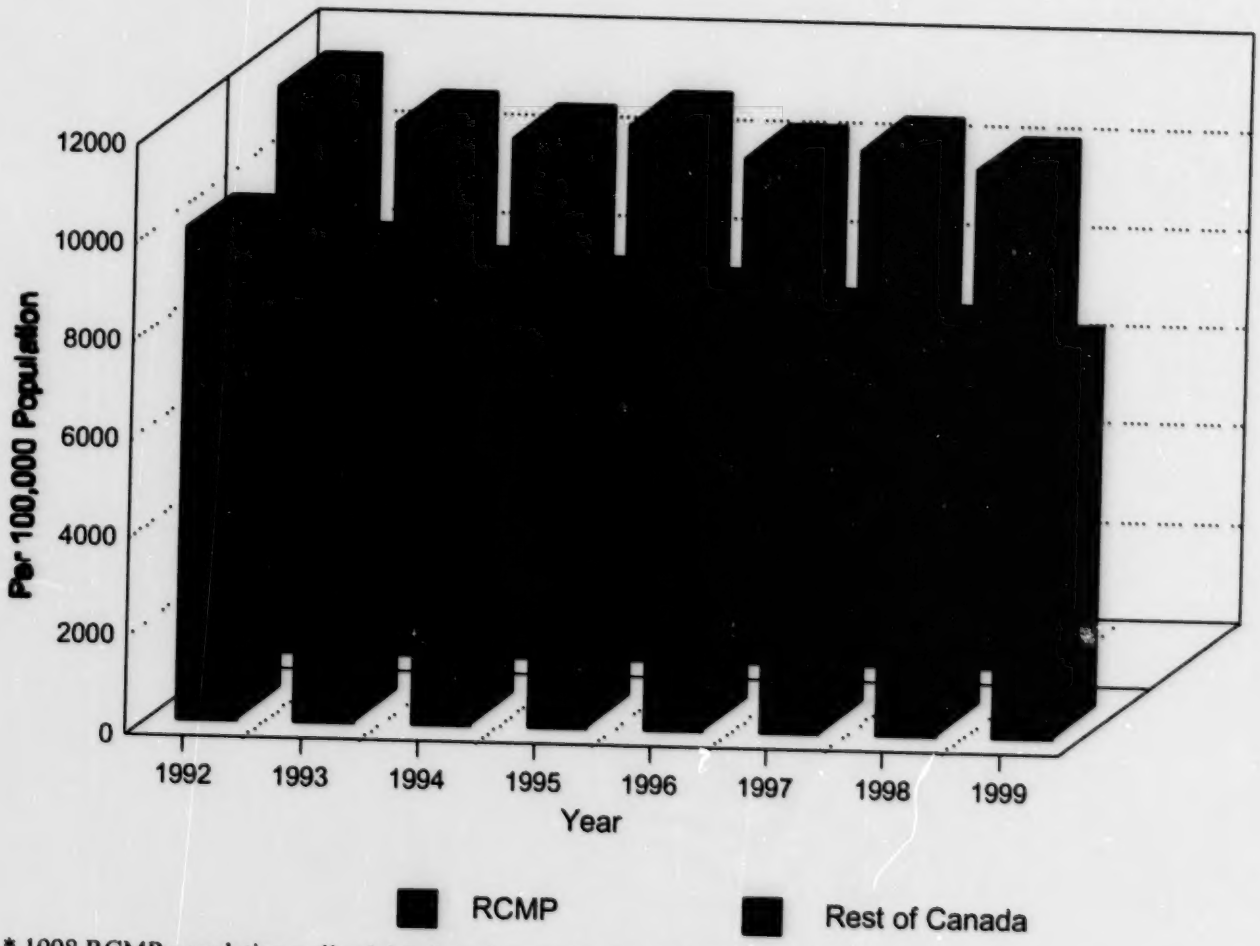
Source: Industry Canada, *Canada in the 21st Century Series*

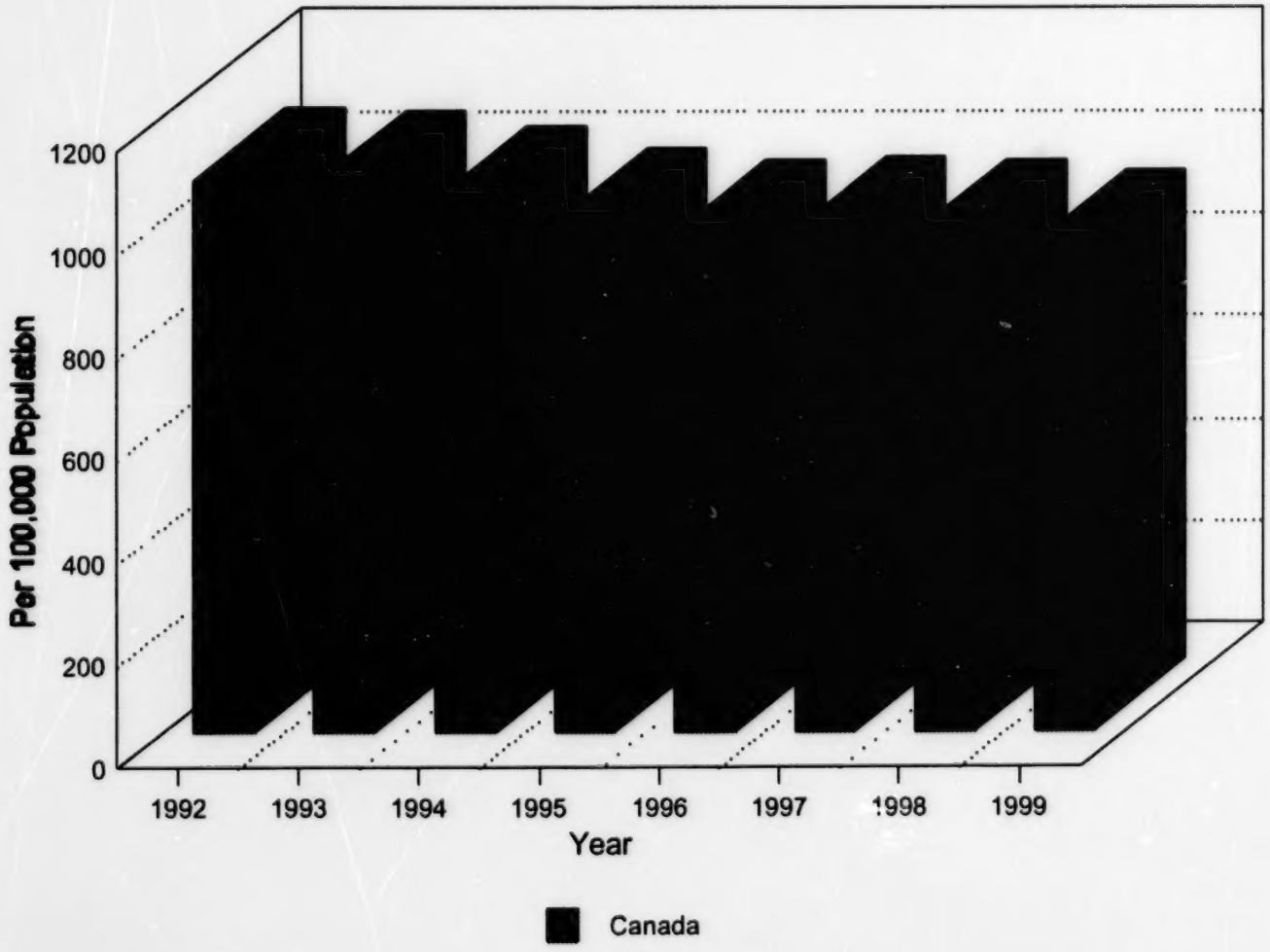
Population Growth, Canada by Major Urban Area 1996-2006				
	1996	2006	96-06	% of change 96-06
Toronto	4,222,791	4,720,406	497,614	11.8
Montreal	3,258,907	3,456,544	197,637	6.1
Vancouver	1,811,934	2,124,981	313,047	17.3
Ottawa-Hull	1,005,187	1,131,547	126,361	12.6
Edmonton	869,003	912,409	43,406	5.0
Calgary	827,570	936,966	109,396	13.2
Quebec	677,165	724,665	47,500	7.0
Winnipeg	669,586	696,033	26,448	3.9
Hamilton	626,051	664,169	38,118	6.1
London	406,402	443,268	36,866	9.1
Kitchener	387,517	433,815	46,298	11.9
St. Catherines-Niagara	379,302	401,021	21,719	5.7
Halifax	336,297	360,168	23,870	7.1
Victoria	306,817	334,819	28,002	9.1
Windsor	278,909	303,654	24,746	8.9
Oshawa	258,617	283,395	24,778	9.6

Projected Urban Population Growth in Canada's Major Centres

Population Growth, Canada by Major Urban Area 1996-2006				
	1996	2006	96-06	% of change 96-06
Saskatoon	221,006	238,447	17,442	7.9
Regina	196,743	204,656	7,913	4.0
St. John's	177,238	187,310	10,072	5.7
Chicoutimi-Jonquière	165,385	172,381	6,996	4.2
Sudbury	161,892	168,364	6,473	4.0
Sherbrooke	145,457	155,325	9,868	6.8
Kingston	143,313	153,477	10,164	7.1
Trois-Rivière	139,815	145,610	5,794	4.1
Kelowna	136,625	173,625	36,999	27.1
Matsqui	135,365	167,592	32,227	23.8
Saint-John	126,688	129,423	2,735	2.2

Criminal Code Offences per 100,000 Population



* 1998 RCMP population policed data based on estimates and 1999 statistics are not available

Criminal Code Violent Offences per 100,000 Population